

Exclusive News by Special Cable From the Capitals of the Old World

STRANGE LAND TAPPED BY RAILS OF STEEL

Trip Through Austria to Dalmatia by New Mountain Road Now Possible.

AN EARTHLY PARADISE

Route Embraces Scenes of Picturesque Beauty and of Historic Interest.

VIENNA, July 20. A large part of the new Alpine railway system projected by the Austrian government in 1901 has just been completed. Part of the system is still under construction, but the greater portion is now fully completed, and as a consequence a new and very beautiful mountain district has become accessible to the tourist. The through journey from London to Trieste is also materially shortened, so that the little-known Adriatic is brought very much nearer to London.

The new line runs through a succession of picturesque valleys and ravines in southern Austria which until a few months ago could only be reached by those who were able to devote a great deal of time and energy to the task. The best way for the American tourist to reach these new grounds is to set out for Innsbruck via the Arlberg tunnel. The capital of Tyrol is reached in twenty-eight hours from London, and after devoting a day or so to the marvelous bronzes of Maximilian's tomb and to the mountain villages on the surrounding heights, the traveler can proceed southward through the most impressive mountain district of Tyrol to Franzens-jeste and Villach, where the new Alpine railway begins.

Wormbad-Villach is a busy station overlooking the town and river and surrounding summer resorts; the springs were famous even in Roman times.

From Villach the new line passes through Verdes on the edge of a miniature Lake of Como, with a wistful valley prettily situated on an island in the center.

Through a Strange Country.

The line has been engineered through a limestone country of unusual interest to the geologist. Rivers which cut the strangest of beds have been spanned by some of the biggest stone bridges in the world. Finally, the railway descends by a long, sweeping curve to the blue Adriatic, where Trieste lies spread out like a map beneath one's feet. The great Austrian port is being busily reconstructed, and soon it will possess the one of the most efficient harbors on the Mediterranean. The new terminal station is close to the palatial quayside, from which steamers of the Austrian Lloyd connect the capital with the little-known wonders of the Adriatic coast.

The whole of this coast is one long panorama of wooded islets, bare limestone hills seemingly without an inhabitant, and smooth inlets on which lie ancient towns thronged with strange figures in rich Dalmatian garb. Records of old Rome are scattered in astonishing profusion. Inscriptions to emperors serve as window ledges and sleeping balconies on to crowds of crimson-robed Slavonic peasants. At Cattaro one is at the very gates of the Near East.

The Return Journey.

The return journey may be varied by a stay at Abbazia and so through the famous Semmering Pass to Vienna. From the capital one may proceed westward and homeward to Salzburg, with its wonderfully picturesque castle, to Innsbruck, the original point of departure.

With the exception of the Semmering portion, the whole of this itinerary is served by the Austrian state railways, which are very efficiently controlled from the headquarters of the Ministerium in Vienna.

CAR AT FULL SPEED HURLED INTO RIVER

Two Fatal Motor Accidents Occur in Vicinity of Italian City.

CARELESS CHAUFFEURS

MILAN, July 20.

Two fatal motor accidents occurred near here yesterday. A young ex-chauffeur, named Terragni, prevailed upon the custodian of a big garage to take advantage of the absence of the staff on the national holiday to make a day's excursion with a 15-horsepower racing car, which was lying in the garage to be tested. Terragni was quite unfit to drive this type of car, his experience being limited to tourist machines.

While hurrying back to Milan towards midnight, without lights and at the maximum speed of 25 kilometers (twenty-five miles) an hour, the automobile dashed through the wooden parapet of a bridge over the river Olona, turned a complete somersault, and plunged to the bottom of the stream. Terragni was taken out dead, while his companion was rescued in a dying condition.

The other accident, in which Signor Conti, head manager of a motor factory here, was killed on the spot, while another occupant of the automobile was fatally injured, was due to the chauffeur running into the curbstone while endeavoring to avoid an approaching wagon.

HUSBAND HAS REVENGE

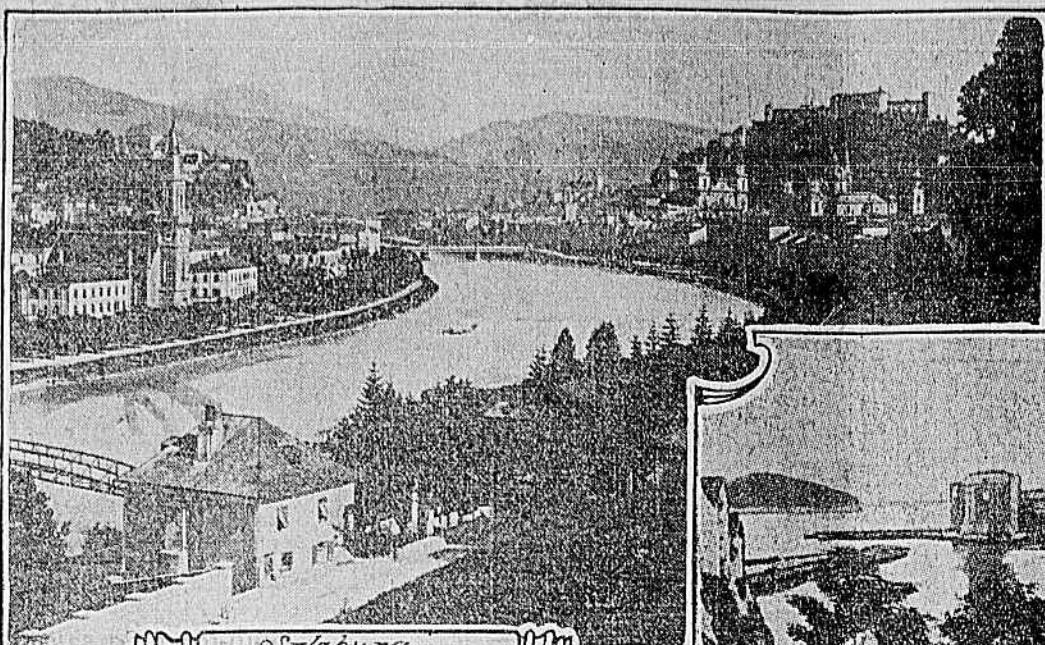
Hurls Dynamite Cartridge at House Occupied by Wife.

LONDON, July 20.—St. Mary's, Jersey, was shaken by an explosion on Wednesday night as the result of an outrage committed by a quarrelsome man named Minchinton.

Minchinton had recently been separated from his wife. He went to the house in which she lived and hurled a dynamite cartridge against the door. The door was splintered and forty windows shattered by the explosion. An old woman was knocked down and several children had narrow escapes. Minchinton, it is alleged, held another cartridge in his hand, and threatened to dynamite the police. If they approached him, but he was eventually arrested.

Birds of Prey at Dever.

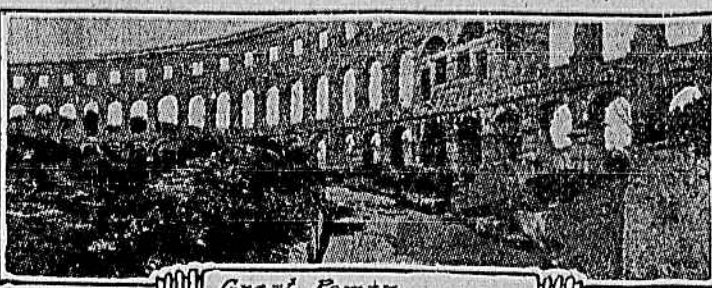
LONDON, July 20.—Many pigeons and chickens have been killed at Dever recently by a number of hawks which have taken up their quarters in an old chair at the Deverstone road.



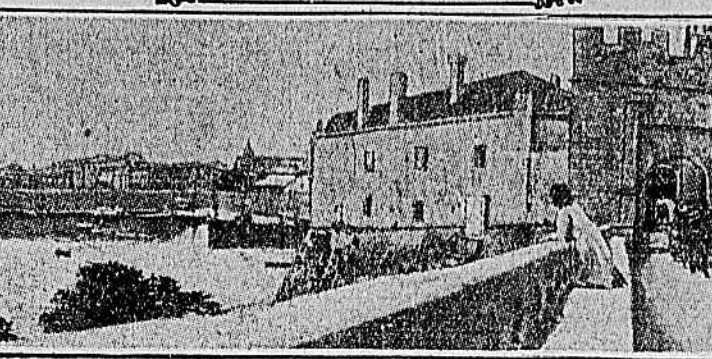
Salzburg.



Gateway in Pola.



Great Roman Amphitheatre at Pola.



Harbor of Ragusa, Dalmatia.

AMERICANS ADMIRE KAISER'S POTTERY

Invited by Wilhelm, They Visit His Factory and Farm in East Prussia.

TELEGRAM OF GREETING

BERLIN, July 20.

A party of American millionaires, at the head of whom is Andrew Carnegie, received quite unusual marks of honor at the hands of the kaiser during the Kiel regatta.

They visited Cadinen, in East Prussia, at the special invitation of the emperor, to inspect the porcelain factory and farm there which belong to his majesty.

The party traveled from Kiel by a special train provided by the kaiser, and were welcomed on their arrival at Cadinen by officials of the imperial household. There they were shown that the kaiser is not only a great ruler, but also a successful manufacturer, cattle breeder and wheat grower. Autograph letters of instruction from the emperor shown to the Americans revealed the fact that his majesty personally supervises the various branches of his business at Cadinen.

The millionaires partook of a banquet given in the emperor's villa, adjoining the factory. During the meal a telegram from the emperor arrived, bidding the Americans welcome to his Cadinen house. The guests telegraphed a reply, expressing their respectful gratitude for the emperor's gracious invitation and warmest admiration of everything they had seen at Cadinen.

The millionaires congratulated the emperor on the possession of successful factories and prosperous farms, and assured him that they were deeply impressed by the wonderful efficiency as a practical business man and his abilities as a scientific farmer.

Some of the millionaires will now come to Berlin to inspect the shop in the center of the city, known as the Hohenzollern Store, where products of the emperor's factories at Cadinen are sold.

LIBEL ON GERMAN TROOPS.

Socialist Editor Put on Trial for This Offense.

Special Cable to The North American.

BERLIN, July 20.—At Mannheim this morning began the trial of Herr Geck, editor of the Socialist "Volksstimme," charged with libeling a German expeditionary corps, in South-West Africa. The Volksstimme last January published a picture showing six negroes hanging on the branch of a tree. The picture was called "How we preserve our national honor in Africa." There was also an accompanying article accusing German soldiers of barbarities.

As a matter of fact, it seems that the six blacks were hanged on suspicion of murdering two girls, and for firing on German troops. A sergeant named Straube photographed the scene, and is believed to have sent the photograph by some underhand way to Herr Geck.

Historic Castle for the Public.

LONDON, July 20.—The Bishops' Tower, a castle which was built by the East Saxons to defend Mersey, and which later became the property of the bishops of London, until it was demolished by King John. The price paid was \$5000.

FRANCE STILL LONGS FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

Provinces Lost in the War of 1870 Bar to Reconciliation With Germany.

TREATY OF FRANKFORT

PARIS, July 20.

M. Etienne's recent visit to Berlin, and the possibility of a Franco-German understanding in the near future, is still being discussed by many of the Paris journals. From the tone of the articles one readily sees that French opinion in regard to Germany has changed but little since the war of thirty-seven years ago. Alsace-Lorraine is still the great stumbling block in the road of a complete reconciliation between the two peoples. France, laying Gambetta's advice to heart, does not talk of the lost provinces, but she ever thinks of them. The intransigent this evening publishes the views of a number of prominent Frenchmen on the question. They say, in effect, that it is futile to discuss a rapprochement while the frontier line is the Vosges instead of the Rhine.

France's Natural Frontier.

M. de Marier, Republican liberal and senator, said it was nonsense to talk of France accepting "l'affaire complie" in return for Germany recognizing her preponderant influence in Morocco. Germany has nothing to cede in Morocco, and, consequently, France had nothing to give her. The French nation had need of a natural frontier, and that frontier was the Rhine.

M. Marcel Trepo, the famous litterateur, said that the old rumor of an understanding with Germany had cropped up afresh. It was heard of periodically, but nothing ever came of it. Asked if he thought Germany would consent to a revision of the Treaty of Frankfurt for the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine, he replied that it was only necessary to live for a few weeks on the other side of the Vosges to be aware that this was impossible.

A Pleasant Dream.

To talk of exchanging Alsace-Lorraine for some French possession or other was a pleasant dream. No French government would exist twenty-four hours if it dared to say officially that Alsace-Lorraine was no longer French. German diplomats had already told them that the hardest reaction were sooner or later replaced by others, and no German statesman could prevent such a hope being cherished by Frenchmen in regard to the Treaty of Frankfurt.

M. Henri Coulon, a well-known avocet, gave it as his opinion that while Alsace-Lorraine was Prussian property for an understanding between France and Germany would be so much waste of time. The quickest way to arrive at an understanding would be to tear up the Treaty of Frankfurt.

RUSSIAN TERRORISTS SLAY GOVERNMENT SPY

Masqueraded as One of Them and Disclosed Their Secrets to the Police.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.

The newspapers report the mysterious assassination of a man named Alexander Kazantsev, who was engaged by the government to report the doings of the revolutionary organization.

Kazantsev's body was found in a forest beside two loaded bombs and a blood-stained axe. A memorandum in one of the pockets of his coat contained a list of telephone numbers of high officials, including the governor general.

The revolutionaries admit that Kazantsev masqueraded as one of them, while reporting their movements to the secret police. He occupied a luxuriously furnished flat, and received a heavy subsidy from the government.

Kazantsev pretended to plan a conspiracy to assassinate Count Witte. He was two terrorists bombs, which were to be thrown at Count Witte when he left his house to attend an imperial council. But the terrorists were killed by the police when they went to the appointed place, and when Kazantsev's treachery became known to the other revolutionaries they decreed his death.

DEATH CLAIMS A HEROINE

Irish Govt. Sacrifices Her Life to Save a Child.

BRUSSELS, July 20.—Miss Bean, an Irish woman, who for many years had acted as governess in the family of M. de Graux, chief engineer of the Belgian State Railways, died yesterday from injuries received in saving the life of one of M. de Graux's children.

While dressing, the hair of one of M. de Graux's daughters caught fire. Miss Bean clasped the young girl in her arms, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but in doing so her own dress became ignited.

Every effort was made to save her, but she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterwards.

DELEGATES DISCUSS LAWS OF WARFARE

The Status of Volunteers Comes Before Peace Conference for Consideration.

GERMANY'S PROPOSALS

Suggests That No Belligerent Shall Accept Services of Volunteers From Neutral State.

THE HAGUE, July 20.

It is interesting to study the character of the proposals laid before the commission on the laws and customs of land warfare. In the spirit of not in the letter of each you may read the fear and menace of a nation.

Take the German proposals, for example. Germany has a great army and a vast population trained to arms. She is not likely to stand in need of alien help to repel invasion. Therefore she has suggested that no belligerent shall accept the services of volunteers from neutral states. General de Gundell carried this principle further by a series of amendments to the convention of 1864. He demanded that militia and volunteers of belligerents should wear badges distinguishable from a distance, and that in the event of a sudden rising to repel invasion which gave no time to conform to the letter of this regulation, arms should be borne openly.

Wise Precautions. These in themselves are wise precautions which England would have welcomed in South Africa, where it was impossible to distinguish between combatant and non-combatant because of the case with which men were converted from one status to the other. But what of the small states, who must make up in cunning and deception what they lack in strength of numbers?

Another German proposal grants to the individual citizen what the convention of 1864 conceded to the population of an occupied territory—that they shall not be forced to take part in military operations against their own country. General Portogruet, Holland, supplemented this provision with a stipulation that neither the individual nor the population of occupied territory be compelled to give information against their own country.

Of great, though not perhaps obvious, importance is another of the German amendments extending to contracts the principle of the inviolability of private property of belligerents on land. This question has been raised by Russia since the war in the Far East. It will be remembered that the dispute between Russia and Japan originated with timber concessions on the Yalu granted to certain grand dukes and financiers. These concessions the Japanese refused to recognize, and carried the principle further by ignoring alleged contracts for mines in Manchuria.

Austria's Pretensions.

The same pretension is embodied in the proposal of General de Gieslingen, Austria, who would add contracts to the honor and rights of families, the lives and property of individuals, religious convictions, and right to worship, which are already protected by the convention. Other additions were suggested. General Portogruet would forbid the execution of capital sentences without the consent of a council of war sanctioned by the commander-in-chief. Senor de Villa Urrutia (Spain) demands that commissioned officers, when prisoners, be exempt from the obligation to work.

None of these propositions was debated this afternoon. They are merely part of the raw material with which the commission over which M. Beaumont presides will occupy itself in the next few weeks. The president made another address—they would fill a volume, these preliminary discourses—in which he reminded the delegates that they were on the historic ground of Grotius. Incidentally, he expressed the opinion that the convention prohibiting the launching of explosives from balloons would be renewed.

Evicted by Rats.

LONDON, July 20.—Andrew Shove sued the Chiswick Urban District Council yesterday at the Brentford County Court for \$5 for rent paid, dog's fee, and the cost of removal. He declared that he was evicted by rats from a flat in the Council's workmen's dwellings, and Mrs. Shove said that the rats bit her baby, injuring it severely. The judge said he was compelled reluctantly to give a verdict in favor of the Council.



HAPPY FATHERS—THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK.

The duke, who is in England on a visit to his mother, is seen holding his son, Prince Johann Leopold Victor, born August 2, 1906. Prince Alexander of Teck, who married the duke's only sister, is holding his daughter, Princess Marie Helen Emma, born January 22, 1906.